





**GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.—**  
**NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.**

A nomination of candidates for the representation of the Gleebe and Balmain Electorate took place yesterday, at noon, in the presence of three or four hundred persons, at his dwelling, a very substantial and commodious affair, as seated for the occasion in a pleasant grassy plot of church. A wise discretion was exercised as respects admission to the platform, the result being that everybody who desired accommodation had had any real reason for not attending. The police were present, and gave general satisfaction. The order in which it was determined to

THE RETURNING OFFICER (Mr. Shoober) at twelve o'clock stepped forward to the front of the hustings, and read the writ, and, according to the usual form, requested a fair and impartial hearing for every speaker. He concluded by calling upon Mr. James Pennell, as the proposer of Mr. James Smart.

MR. JAMES PENNELL, who was received with cheers, said that it was not his intention to deal with very long charges, discharging the duty he was there to perform, and to confine them that day to propose Mr. Thomas Wentworth to be elected to the office of Member of Parliament for the county of Gloucestershire, in the place of Mr. George and Balmistrar, who were retiring. He represented the county of the country. (Cheers, and some loud approbation.) Mr. Smart was a man who was well known

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ments were stubborn things, and their testimony (which) in favour of the candidate he had the honor to propose. Mr. Adams had been returned years ago for the member in the district of Columbia, and that constituency, and had he ever been known in the course of his Parliamentary career to turn his back upon any principle on the profession of which he had been elected? "No," said Mr. Adams, "I never have." "Very well. He had, it would be remembered, been, at the time of the war, one of the few who had voted against the passing of the Constitution Bill, simply because it contained a clause which required that the States should be bound by non-selective one. (Cheers, and cries of "U. S. House.") "But," he said, "he did not then further, but would conclude by saying that he fully believed that Mr. Adams would be re-elected as he had been elected to the constituency." ("H. H.," "Yes, yes," cheers and noise.)

Mr. GEORGE BROWN seconded the nomination of Mr.

smart, and in doing so did not intend to take up the election of Mr. Brown. The speaker said that the constituency generally had sufficient intelligence to discriminate to know which of the candidates before them it would be most for their interests to select, and he was not to do more than to state the fact that it would be from their choice would fall. On Friday Mr. Smart said that of but that they would see the name of Mr. Smart at the head of the poll. The speaker then made a short digression from the subject in hand, and proceeded to offer a few remarks as to his own political opinions. He said that the same action taken by him at the last election for that constituency. He resumed by observing that all the candidates were brought forward were, to a great extent, supporters of the principle laid down by the late Mr. Robertso's Last Bill, so that the question was narrowed to one of personal fitness only. ("Political protest,") Mr.

by his past behavior, without any criticism from the other Cassidors, and without any further discussion by his Cassidors as a representative alone. (Cries of "Time!" and general disturbance.) He had grown weary in wounding the domination of Mr. T. W. Smart. There was a general commotion.

Mr. W. T. FISHER next came to the front and was greeted with cheers. He came there to propose Mr. Edgar Hegger, as fittest person to represent that election district (Lillington, Lillington and Green). Mr. Hegger was a native of the country, and had a very high opinion of himself. He was a very good man, but nothing could be said, as to character or capacity, that did not greatly redound to his credit. He was a native of the Lillingtons, and had been connected with the Press of the Lillingtons for many years past, and was a very able and energetic man. He was always exerting himself for the extension of the franchise to the poor, and the general development of all the people of the country. He had striven for these on behalf of the people of the country.

powerful weapon), and he now came before them to take a more open part in public affairs, with a character entirely unsuspected, &c. to which some could here take exception. He was now a member of the House of Commons, and now to react upon the character of Mr. Bage, during the course of thirty-five years of public life. So, one opinion was that he had been in error, and that he was now, on account of his being more concordant with the principles he had formerly maintained, was now in the right. He was opposing the cyrod Bill—an opposition in which he had been so poorly supported, but which reflected so much honour upon him as being directed against a measure so grossly and so cruelly oppressive to the poor, and so against civil and religious liberty. What he had done on that occasion was nothing more than what was consistent with the rest of his conduct. Mr. Bage, had thrown up his arms in the destructive Congress, and he was now the man, at the first opportunity that occurred of presenting himself before a constituency. ("To see if he could not get

better man. (Cheers and confusion.) His opinion is based on the Chinese question, and his opinion is based on the Chinese question. He was decidedly opposed to it, as I, first of China. (He did not say so.) He did say so most distinctly. He had said that he was for placing such restrictive charges upon the sleeping engaged in introducing such immigrants as would offend against the laws of the country, and coming here altogether. (Cheers.) And with regard to the land question,—on that, too, Mr. Mager had expressed views which were of the most liberal character; and had said, I think, that the whole matter and bearing of the land question were now by him made intelligible to the eyes of the humblest capacities. (Cheers, and a cry of *come on* by the people.) He said, that if you see that you get Mr. Mager into that House, they would have men for their representative in whom were combined the experience of age and the vigour of youth—(apause); and

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speeches of Mr. Rogers with the vagueness of the  
 words of a politician. Mr. Rogers, however, was  
 (who was listened to with marked attention) con-  
 tended by stating that he hoped to see the name of  
 R. Rogers at the head of the poll on Friday next.  
 Captain McClelland, who had been the speaker  
 of the day, then stepped forward to nominate Mr.  
 William Palmer Moffat, as a fit and proper person  
 to represent that constituency. He hoped that the  
 electorate here was not so bigoted as to make a  
 distinction between the colored and the white  
 men in the colony, and that important  
 and necessary changes in the state of public affairs might  
 be effected. (Interjections.)  
 a consequence, he looked forward to. (Interjections.)  
 which lasted some time.) For the purpose of  
 the day, he was glad to see that the colony was  
 as one, ready and willing to represent their interests,  
 and on whom they could safely rely. There was  
 legislation for cattle, legislation for sheep, legisla-  
 tion for the colony, and legislation for the colony.  
 (Cheers.)

was high time that this state of things should cease. I hoped that they would put in for this election, as a member who would be the best and most representative of the country that could be elected. Mr. Moffat, he firmly believed he was that man. He came forward to give that gentleman the support because he fully agreed with the political opinions which he had just expressed. He said that if a man was liberally or dowered with all that was required to make it a paradise, but the efforts of man had not improved it still a desert; & all its evils arising from the imperfect legislation of man. He said that he was amine, and would induce all the legislators who would be prepared to identify themselves with all the interests of the people. If those who heard him said that every man's opinions, he did not doubt, that that every man would vote for Mr. Moffat. (Uprisen.)



November, consented to come forward; but the public were not informed until the 27th of that month that it

hear.) The first draft of any electoral law to give universal suffrage to the people of this country

them, because few men agreed upon that particular subject. At all events they shaped the bill as best they could. It came to a second reading in the Assembly, in

him he would do his best to have the electorate divided. He now had to thank them for the kind and good humoured mood in which they had received his address. He quite admitted that they had placed him under a compliment, a

and that with a city overflowing with articles foreign produce, which compelled the labouring class either to starve or to leave for a more congenial climate that labour should also have its representatives. (Heard.) He believed that a great mistake had been made

the same as last report—dry and windy. The weather remains  
ing for rain during the last day or two, but up to the pre-  
time keeps off. The heat of the sun's rays has been at times inter-  
proving rather trying to the kitchen gardens and orchards.  
moderate fall of rain is greatly wanted. Reaping and thrash-  
ing going on vigorously.—*Malden Mercury.*

(From the Ballarat Star.)  
 First Day Wednesday December 5







[FROM OUR ADELAIDE TELEGRAPHIC  
CORRESPONDENT.]

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**ITALY.**

The Sardinian Parliament assembled on 3rd instant, to adjudicate between Cavour and Garibaldi. The Ministerial policy was sanctioned by an immense majority.

**SPAIN.**

**TURKEY.**

AMERICA

Walker, the Filibuster, has been shot by order of the authorities.

## THE CHINA WAR.

A company is in course of formation for the cultivation of cotton in Australia, more particularly in New South Wales. It is

"If I only had another pair," he said, and

of the line, a squadron of cavalry, a company of chasseurs, and a company of artillery. The Hungarians, without waiting to

Walker's other followers got off scot-free. General Walker, shortly before his death delivered the following protest to the correspondent of the New York Herald: "I hereby protest, before the civilised world, that when I surrendered to the captain of H. M. S.

**WILLIAM WALKER.**

**LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.**—The funds are perfectly stationary in price, with little business. The rumour of an impending Indian loan is still circulating, being based partly on the character of some influential sales lately effected. The prospect of a somewhat dearer money market at no distant period commenced with the movements at Warsaw and in Naples induce caution, although there is no immediate increase of anxiety. Less importance is attached at present to the variations of the Paris Bourse, owing to the knowledge that these have been for some time past principally influenced by operations of a few leading speculators. The death of Edmund Glover who, for many years the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, is announced this morning: The firm of S. Harris and Co. trading in partnership with Mr. N. Harris, of Mull, stopped payment: deficiency, £36,000.

## OBITUARY.

Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B. ; Duchess Dowager  
of Saxe Coburg Gotha ; Duke of Richmond  
Mr. James Stewart M.P.

## TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

A regiment of Infantry is to proceed from Calcutta to New Zealand, and also a half battery of the Royal Artillery, with Armstrong's guns from England, together with the 35th Company of the Royal Engineers.

**COMMERCIAL**

**COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:**  
New South Wales Debentures 5 per cent.

Victorian 8 percent: April 1866 to 1914

hitherto ruling may be suddenly depressed should any political difficulties arise. The new sales commence in November, and dealers do not expect that former prices will be maintained.

## PRODUCE MARKET

EXPORTS TO SYDNEY FROM  
SEPTEMBER 12 TO OCTOBER 12.

**MAURITIUS.**  
We have papers from Port Louis, Mauritius, by the *Vil White*

When it is remembered that a certain amount has been borrowed from the reserve to be spent this year, and instead of spending we have a large reserve on the year alone, it will be admitted that all that there is no reason to be uneasy for the reserve after accumulated. Whatever may be the wish of the Government, it cannot carry on its public works so fast as to spend more than the current revenue. For many years past, the revenue has gone on increasing with the same taxation, and we see no reason why

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Cape Argus of that date reports that Prince Alfred arrived for England on the 19th.

In the Prince's visit to Kaffraria, Mosese came out to meet with a great following.

Mandlilo, chief of the Gekas, and twelve of his councillors came down with the Prince to the Enyanga to Cape Town.

The breakwater was inaugurated, the new railway was founded, and the public library opened by the Prince previous to his departure.

**PARRAMATTA.**

**Riviera Commr.**—The meeting for the election of a captain to take place on Friday evening. Previous nominations have been made as in other corps, but the gentlemen generally agree and likely to be proposed are Dr. Brown, Mr. N. Stewart, J. M. Gould, and Mr. G. Lancer.

's Scots Church.—A meeting was held Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. C.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*  
SIR.—Those of your readers who have subscribed to the T-

social Council of Taranaki desire to  
to their countrymen and fellow

search for the reptile in vain, we were reluctantly returned towards the house, when, half-way from where it was first seen, and the house, on some treacherous ground, recently planted with orange trees, the monitor was again caught: sight of, and, apparently, chase, was at last dispatched. It was the largest I have ever seen. Its head appeared rather small, its thick skin from the neck towards the tail.

are of opinion that former prices will not be maintained. The present stock is 36

The shipments to this colony from the 7th to the 24th of September amount to £170. The shipments to Melbourne and Geelong fall off considerably and there is danger

The 4th of the month passed over without any incident cord. The bank rates of discount continue as follow :—For months' bills, 7 per cent. per annum; for three months', cent.; for four months', 9 per cent.; for over four months',

For Elizabeth Mary: 2625 bags from Batavia; per qu  
the South. 3000 from Mauritius. Sale of the shipments  
made at 22s 6d to 27s 6d per 100 lbs, according to q  
Further supplies looked for.

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,  
 fender of the Faith, &c.  
 To \_\_\_\_\_, the Widow (if any) and to the  
 of kin of THOMAS JONES, late of \_\_\_\_\_,

The Supreme Court, releasing the above-named invent estate from sequestration, and directing that such should lie in the proper office of the said Court for four days from the making thereof; and that, in the meantime of such rule should be twice published in the By daily newspapers.











